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FOR OFFICIAL UNL DILLY CLASSIFICATION CENTRAL INTECLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT INFORMATION FROM PREIGN DOCUMENTS OR RADIO BROADCASTS CD NO. COUNTRY USSR DATE OF INFORMATION 1953 **SUBJECT** Sociological - Education Economic - Labor law HOW DATE DIST. 21 Sep 1953 **PUBLISHED** CENTRAL INTELLIGEN E ACESOY Daily newspaper CLASSIFICATION WHERE Carrelled **PUBLISHED** Moscow NO. OF PAGES Four DATE **PUBLISHED** 13 May 1953 SUPPLEMENT TO LANGUAGE Russian REPORT NO. UBERT CORTAINS INFORMATION AFFECTING THE MATIONAL OFFE UMITED STATES WITHIN THE MEANING OF EXPONANCE ACT 31 AND 32, AS MERDEDS. 137 TRANSMISSION ON THE STYLLAY BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS TORM IS PROMISSING. BY LAW. REPRODUCTION OF THIS TORM IS PROMISSING. THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

> SHORTCOMINGS IN THE TEACHING OF LABOR LAW IN SOVIET HIGHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS

In a recent article published in Trud, organ of the All-Union Central Council of Trude Unions, authors N. Parshina and M. Gol'dshteyn complain that labor law is not being given the place in the curriculum of Soviet juridical vuzes (higher educational institutions) which its importance warrants.

In the 1944-1945 school year, the authors point out, the labor law course consisted of four topics -- the history of Soviet labor law, collective agreements, labor discipline, and state social insurance. Since 1945, three other topics -- the principles of Soviet labor law, labor law relationships, and the labor law of the People's Democracies -- have been added to the course. However, the course has been cut from the 102 hours allotted to it in the 1944-1945 school year to 90 hours at present.

With the course thus cut down to 90 hours, 56 of them in the form of lectures, the chairs of labor law of the juridical vuzes have been compelled to drop certain topics from lectures and to leave them to the picked up by 'tadent' through felf-study.

The  $\underline{\text{Trud}}$  article reveals that the entire labor law course is now being given by  $\underline{\text{juridical}}$  vuxes in one semester, with the 56 lecture hours so scheduled that they take up only three to four consecutive days altogether. This, the authors claim, prevents the students from absorbing the material properly and from preparing properly for lectures.

Citing the Moscow Turidical Institute as an example, the authors point out that, because of the few hours allotted to the labor law course, the institute has not given lectures on the history 2° Soviet labor law for several years and that no lectures at all on the topic of collective agreements were given during the 1952-1953 school year. The topic of labor discipline, which also encompasses the important question of the financial responsibility of workers and employees, has been cut down by juridical institutes to four lecture and four practice training hours, eccording to the article.

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At the Leningrad Juridical Institute, according to the article, the topic of state social insurance is being given in two lectures and one practice training period, while the practice period is being left out entirely at the Moscow Juridical Institute. The authors claim that the topic of social insurance is important enough to warrant making it a separate course. Parshina and Gol'dshteyn claim that little attention is being given in the labor law course to legal problems involving wages.

Student practice training is sharply criticized in the article. Such practice training, given in courts and in offices of the public prosecutor, gives students a familiarity only with these problems which have already grown into labor disputes, according to the authors; why not, they ask, teach the students how to avert such disputes and to solve labor problems at their source? To that end, the authors suggest that students be sent into enterprises, institutions, trade-union organizations, and among workers and employees chemselves for their practice training.

The authors state that the Mescow Juridical Institute had been informed of shortcomings in the course as far back as the 1950-1951 school year by the chair of labor law, but that neither the institute nor the Administration of Juridical Higher Educational Institutions of the Ministry of Culture USSET has done anything about resolving these shortcomings.

As for higher educational institutions other than juridical vuzes, the authors claim that the situation is even worse. In vuzes which train economists courses in the fundamentals of Soviet government and law and the fundamentals of Soviet law are being given only t. economists who will specialize in labor problems; even these courses, the authors maintain, have been cut down in hours to below the number allotted in juridical vuzes.

Students of higher technical educational institutions -- the future leaders of industry -- are not getting even an elementary knowledge of labor law, according to the authors. The article points out that the course tought them on the organization and planning of enterprises is handled exclusively from the economic point of view, with very little information being given on labor law relationships.

In closing, the authors call for a revision of the labor law course now being taught future Soviet lawyers and economists, and for the introduction of at least a short course on the subject in higher technical educational institutions.

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